

TWA 800 Overview

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National Transportation Safety Board Investigation Into Trans World Airlines Flight 800



Most extensive and encompassing accident investigation ever undertaken by the Safety Board







Significant findings of the investigation:

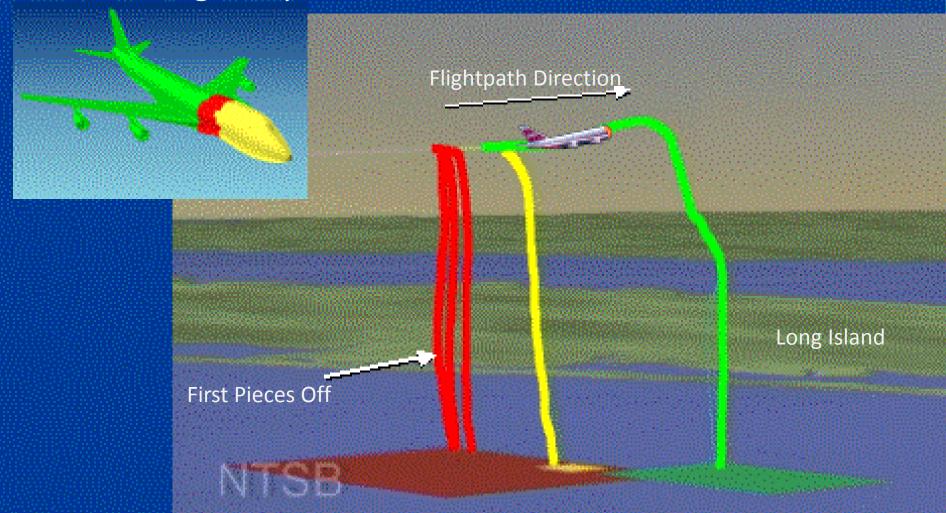


Evidence of In-Flight Breakup

- Radar data showing wide dispersion of primary returns after loss of transponder
- Wreckage recovery from green, yellow, and red zones



Wreckage Dispersion: Red, Yellow, and Green Zones





Possible Causes of In-Flight Breakup

- Structural failure and decompression
- Detonation of high-energy explosive device (bomb or missile)
- Fuel/air vapor explosion in center wing tank



No Evidence of Structural Failure and Decompression

- No metal fatigue
- No corrosion
- No structural faults



No Evidence of High-Energy Explosion

- No pitting
- No cratering
- No gas-washing
- No petalling



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Participants in Examination of Wreckage

- Federal Aviation Administration
- Naval Air Warfare Center, China Lake
- Missile and Space Intelligence Center
- Federal Bureau of Investigation
- Brookhaven Laboratories
- Bureau of Alcohol Tobacco &

Firearms

National Aeronautics and Space

Administration

• British Defense Evaluation and

Research Agency

- Wright Laboratory
- Sandia National Laboratories

- Oak Ridge National Laboratories
- Air Accidents Investigation Branch

(United Kingdom)

- Bureau Enquetes Accidents (France)
- Bureau of Air Safety Investigations

(Australia)

- Trans World Airlines
- Boeing Commercial Airplane Group
- Air Line Pilots Association
- International Association of

Machinists, Aerospace Workers, and

Flight Attendants

• Crane Company, Hydro-Aire, Inc.



Reconstruction shows no evidence of large holes suggestive of missile penetration.





- No localized areas of severe thermal or fragmentation injuries
- No localized areas of severe damage or fragmentation of seats



Bomb or Missile Strike Ruled Out



FBI Found Trace Amounts of Explosive Residue on Some Wreckage Pieces Possible Sources:

- Ferrying troop operations during Gulf
 War
- Dog-training explosive detection exercise
- Recovery operations



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Physical Evidence Consistent with Fuel/Air Vapor Explosion in Center Wing Tank

- Pieces from center wing tank were ejected first
- Overpressure in center wing tank was earliest event in breakup sequence



Overpressure inside center wing tank must have been caused by a fuel/air vapor explosion



Questions Raised

- Was TWA 800's center wing tank flammable?
- Would it explode if ignited?
- Can a Jet A fuel/air explosion generate enough pressure to destroy an airplane?



JFK FLIGHT TEST



Evergreen Airlines



Flight Test and Flammability Research Showed

- Fuel/air vapor temperatures at the time of accident were 101° to 127° F
- Vapor could have ignited at 96° F
- Combustion pressures could exceed structural limitations of the center wing tank



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Previous Fuel/Air Explosions in Center Wing Tanks

Avianca Boeing 727 – November 1989

Philippine Airlines Boeing 737 May 1990



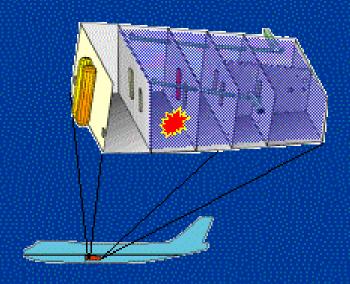


Conclusions Regarding Fuel/Air Vapor Explosion

- Jet A fuel/air vapor in center wing tank of TWA 800 was flammable
- Jet A fuel/air explosion can generate sufficient pressure to break apart the structure of the center wing tank



Cause of the in-flight breakup was a fuel/air vapor explosion in the center wing tank





Search for Ignition Source





Very Unlikely Ignition Sources

- Lightning strike
- Meteorite strike
- Missile fragment
- Small explosive charge
- Auto ignition/hot surface ignition
- Fire through vent system
- Uncontained engine failure

- Air conditioning turbine burst
- Jettison/override pump malfunction
- Scavenge pump malfunction
- Static electricity
- Electromagnetic interference



Most Likely Ignition Scenario

- Short circuit outside center wing tank
- Excess voltage transferred to fuel quantity indication system wires



Maintenance and Aging Aircraft Issues

- Cracked, damaged, and contaminated wire insulation is common
- Current maintenance practices do not adequately protect integrity of wiring



Six Safety Board safety recommendations issued to the FAA in April 1998 regarding aircraft wiring and potential fuel tank ignition sources



FAA Initiatives to Address Aging Systems

- Aging Transport Non-Structural Systems Plan
- Aging Transport Systems Rulemaking Advisory Committee



Current Design and Certification Philosophy

- Assumes that a flammable fuel/air mixture exists at all times
- Attempts to eliminate ignition sources



Flaws in the Current Design and Certification Philosophy

- We cannot eliminate all ignition sources that have been identified
- We cannot predict all possible ignition sources

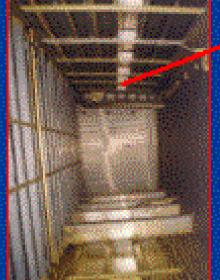


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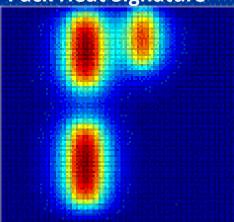
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Center Wing Tank Heating





Pack Heat Signature





No Flammable Vapor = No Accident



December 1996 Safety Recommendations to the FAA

- Preclude operation with explosive fuel/air mixtures in fuel tanks
- Consider long-term design modifications, such as fuel tank inerting
- Require short-term operational changes to reduce potential for flammable mixtures



FAA Response to December 1996 Safety Recommendations

- Proposed rulemaking to "minimize flammability in future designs"
- Evaluate ventilation to cool center wing tank
- Evaluate ground cooling instead of air conditioning packs
- Evaluate fuel tank inerting systems



Certification Issues for Future Consideration

- Adequacy of risk analyses used to demonstrate compliance with regulations
- Need for reliable, independent means to overcome catastrophic effects of failure – regardless of the calculated probability of failure



Witness Observations

- 736 witnesses
- 258 of witnesses reported a "streak of light"
- Almost all witness accounts are consistent with their having observed the airplane on fire
- 56 witness reports are not completely consistent with airplane's flightpath; however, they can be explained



Safety Issues Identified During the TWA 800 Accident Investigation

- Fuel tank flammability
- Potential ignition sources in aircraft fuel tanks
- Maintenance/aging of aircraft electrical wiring



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